

## Lot Size Influence

Lot size has very little to no influence on sampling plans.

A common misperception Because of standard tables

1. Select Lot Size

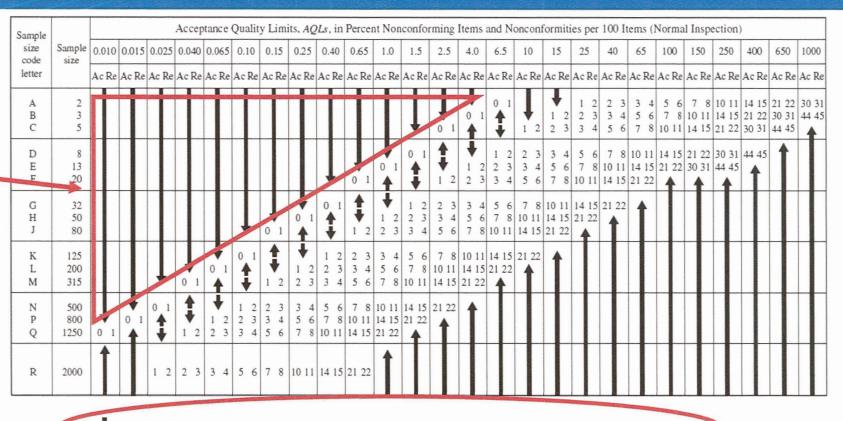
2. ...

Lot or batch size			Special inspection levels				General inspection levels		
			S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	I	П	III
2 9 16	to to	8 15 25	A A A	A A A	A A B	A A B	A A B	A B C	B C D
26	to	50	A	B	B	C	C	D	E
51	to	90	B	B	C	C	C	E	F
91	to	150	B	B	C	D	D	F	G
151	to	280	B	C	D	E	E	G	H
281	to	500	B	C	D	E	F	H	J
501	to	1200	C	C	E	F	G	J	K
1201	to	3200	C	D	E	G	H	K	L
3201	to	10000	C	D	F	G	J	L	M
10001	to	35000	C	D	F	H	K	M	N
35001	to	150000	D	E	G	J	L	N	P
150001	to	500000	D	E	G	J	M	P	Q
500001	and	over	D	E	H	K	N	Q	R



## Lot Size Influence

These are Not valid



Use the first sampling plan below the arrow. If sample size equals, or exceeds, lot size, carry out 100 percent inspection.

Use the first sampling plan above the arrow.

Ac = Acceptance number.

Re = Rejection number.

- Down Arrow Note is commonly overlooked.
- Minimum sample size is necessary to achieve lower AQL levels.

Type Control Chart	Sample size n	Central Line*	Control Limits		
Average & Range	<10, but	$\overline{\overline{X}} = \frac{(\overline{X}_1 + \overline{X}_2 + \dots \overline{X}_k)}{k}$	$UCL_{\bar{x}} = \overline{\bar{X}} + A_2 \overline{\bar{R}}$ $LCL_{\bar{x}} = \overline{\bar{X}} - A_2 \overline{\bar{R}}$		
X and R	3 to 5	$\overline{R} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2 + \dots R_k)}{k}$	$UCL_R = D_4\overline{R}$ $LCL_R = D_3\overline{R}$		
Average & Standard Deviation	Usually	$\overline{\overline{X}} = \underline{(\overline{X}_1 + \overline{X}_2 + \dots \overline{X}_k)}_{k}$	$UCL_{\overline{X}} = \overline{\overline{X}} + A_3 \overline{s}$ $LCL_{\overline{X}} = \overline{\overline{X}} - A_3 \overline{s}$		
_ X and s	≥10	$\overline{S} = \frac{(S_1 + S_2 + \dots S_k)}{k}$	$UCL_s = B_4\overline{s}$ $LCL_s = B_3\overline{s}$		
Median & Range	<10, but	$\overline{\widetilde{X}} = \underbrace{(\widetilde{X}_1 + \widetilde{X}_2 + \widetilde{X}_k)}_{k}$	$UCL_{\tilde{X}} = \overline{\tilde{X}} + \tilde{A}_2 \overline{\tilde{R}}$ $LCL_{X} = \overline{\tilde{X}} - \tilde{A}_2 \overline{\tilde{R}}$		
$\tilde{X}$ and R	usually 3 or 5	$\overline{R} = \frac{(R_1 + R_2 + \dots R_k)}{k}$	$UCL_R = D_4\overline{R}$ $LCL_R = D_3\overline{R}$		
Individuals & Moving Range	1	$\overline{X} = \underbrace{(X_1 + X_2 + \dots X_k)}_{k}$	$\begin{aligned} &UCL_X = \overline{X} + E_2 \overline{R}_m \\ &LCL_X = \overline{X} - E_2 \overline{R}_m \end{aligned}$		
X and R <sub>m</sub>	1		$UCL_{Hm} = D_4 \overline{R}_m$ $LCL_{Hm} = D_3 \overline{R}_m$		

k=# of subgroups,  $\widetilde{X}=$  median value within each subgroup

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n}$$

			For charts based on ranges			For charts based on standard deviations			
Sample	Hartley's	$C_{4}$	Xbar chart	R chart		Xbar chart	S chart		
size	constant	constant	limits	limits		limits	limits		
n	$d_2$	C4	$A_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$	$A_3$	$B_3$	$B_4$	
2	1.128	0.7979	1.880	•	3.267	2.659	•	3.267	
3	1.693	0.8862	1.023	•	2.575	1.954	•	2.568	
4	2.059	0.9213	0.729	•	2.282	1.628	•	2.266	
5	2.326	0.9400	0.577	•	2.115	1.427	•	2.089	
6	2.534	0.9515	0.483	•	2.004	1.287	0.030	1.970	
7	2.704	0.9594	0.419	0.076	1.924	1.182	0.118	1.882	
8	2.847	0.9650	0.373	0.136	1.864	1.099	0.185	1.815	
9	2.970	0.9693	0.337	0.184	1.816	1.032	0.239	1.761	
10	3.078	0.9727	0.308	0.223	1.777	0.975	0.284	1.716	
11	3.173	0.9754	0.285	0.256	1.744	0.927	0.321	1.679	
12	3.258	0.9776	0.266	0.283	1.717	0.886	0.354	1.646	
13	3.336	0.9794	0.249	0.307	1.693	0.850	0.382	1.618	
14	3.407	0.9810	0.235	0.328	1.672	0.817	0.406	1.594	
15	3.472	0.9823	0.223	0.347	1.653	0.789	0.428	1.572	
16	3.532	0.9835	0.212	0.363	1.637	0.763	0.448	1.552	
17	3.588	0.9845	0.203	0.378	1.622	0.739	0.466	1.534	
18	3.640	0.9854	0.194	0.391	1.608	0.718	0.482	1.518	
19	3.689	0.9862	0.187	0.403	1.597	0.698	0.497	1.503	
20	3.735	0.9869	0.180	0.415	1.585	0.680	0.510	1.490	
21	3.778	0.9876	0.173	0.425	1.575	0.663	0.523	1.477	
22	3.819	0.9882	0.167	0.434	1.566	0.647	0.534	1.466	